BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

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Daily " " " " " 6 00

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1860. NO. 40.

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Professional and Business Cards.

ORRELL & GRADY,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &C.
No. 18 COURTLANDT ST.,
Up Stairs,
NEW YORK.

D. D. ORRELL, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.
R. F. GRADY, late of Wilmington, N. C.
May 11th, 1860 211-1w—38-3m

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—3t-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
Over Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 1, 1860.—158&29.

A. M. BIZZELL. A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
C. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

W. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD MCPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. MCRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.

Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

—

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, Indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. A boy are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish';
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

WM. CARTER, S. J. CARTER,
DAVID N. CARTER, JOHN Q. A. CARTER.
UNITED WE STAND!
WM. CARTER & SONS
HAVE ESTABLISHED the first permanent BOOT AND SHOE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY in Chatham County, for wholesale, where may be had at short notice, at any time, a full assortment of the above named articles, all of which are principally made of their own make of Leather, and of Southern hides. We hope this will have unlimited attention from all who are down against the Harper's Ferry affair. Nothing shall be lacking on our part to please.
Our NEGRO BROGANS are unsurpassed in North Carolina, and as we make the Leather, we can sell on terms to compare with any.
All orders from a distance shall have due attention. All kinds of county produce, raw Hides, Tallow, &c., taken in exchange at cash prices.
Messrs. T. C. & B. G. WORTH, sole agents at Wilmington, N. C., and G. W. WILLIAMS & CO., at Fayetteville, N. C., for the sale of our *Negro Brogans, &c.*
Address, WM. CARTER & SONS,
Goldston, N. C.
March 22, 1860. 168-1w—30-3m*

JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.

PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT*, a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
*** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

For Sale and to Let.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 300 acres, situated in the lower part of Onslow county, adjoining the town of Swansboro', and immediately on the Sound opposite Bogue Inlet, two miles from the Ocean.

The land is of an excellent quality, adapted to Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Cotton and Ground Peas. There is a two horse farm under cultivation, the balance is wood land which is of good quality to clear for cultivation. The facilities for manuring are equal to any in the State.

There is a good two story Dwelling House with eight rooms, with a dining room attached 16 by 20 feet, two stories; also, a good double Kitchen, Smoke House, Stables, Corn House and Negro Houses, all in good repair.

There is a good Male and Female Academy within a few hundred yards of the place in successful operation, which makes this a desirable place for a person wishing to educate a family of children; also to enjoy the luxuries of the water, which abounds in all kinds of fish, oysters, &c., &c. This place is unequalled for health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the house, which makes it one of the most pleasant residences in Eastern North Carolina, Beaufort not excepted.

The above premises are within 18 miles of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by land, or 25 miles by water from Morehead City, through Bogue Sound, where there is constant passing by lighters.

I will take pleasure in showing the place to any person wishing to purchase, or any letters addressed to me at this place will receive prompt attention.
C. B. GLOVER.
Swansboro', N. C., April 12th, 1860. 40 6w*
Raleigh Standard insert six weeks and send bill to this office immediately for collection.

NOTICE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of authority in the last Will and Testament of Charles Henry, deceased, will be exposed to sale at Lillington, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, on six months credit, the real estate of said deceased in North Carolina, except the Dower of his widow, lying on Colley and Lyon, containing in the whole about 3,400 acres. Bond and approved sureties required.
P. MURPHY, Administrator,
April 28, 1860 With the Will Annexed.

—

Also, at the same place and upon the same terms, on the 25th of May next, without incumbrance of Dower, the lots at Lillington with the fixtures and appurtenances owned in common between the undersigned and said deceased, valuable as a stand for a Store, Distilleries, &c.
G. F. WALKER,
P. MURPHY, Adm'r, C. T. A.
April 28th, 1860 36-ts

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of Timothy Newkirk, dec'd, on six months credit, by virtue of powers under the last Will and Testament of said deceased, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next, the following lands, viz:

1. A tract of 631 acres, known as the first purchase of the Wells Lands, adjoining the lands of Timothy Newkirk, Jr., Elizabeth Wells, Wm. B. Wells, Levi Moore, and Wilkins's lands, and on both sides of North Branch.

2. One tract of 129 acres, known as Lot No. 4 in the partition of the Wm. Stallings Land, on Gum Branch, adjoining the lands of Jacob Wells, Sr., J. K. Groves, and others.

Bond and approved sureties required.
JNO. D. POWERS, } Executors.
H. F. MURPHY, }
April 26, 1860—35-ts.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land:

Twelve Hundred Acres immediately on the White Lake, in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and two miles and a half from the Little Sugar Loaf, on the Cape Fear River. This land is as good for farming as any in this county, there being six or seven hundred acres of good SWAMP, the most of which is drained, fifty acres under cultivation that will produce from forty to fifty bushels per acre. There are Houses on this tract and two tasks of Turpentine Boxes. Also, 150 acres adjoining the Lands of Daniel Johnson and Wm. Bordeaux. Also, 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 adjoining John Cain,—the last mentioned lands are well timbered.
April 13, 1860.—34 3m R. P. MELVIN.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.

The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION and LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the low est New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."

ANY LADY or Gentleman in the United States, possessing a capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
March 1, 1860. 27-3m.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860. JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]
JOEL L. MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]

—

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN.
May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1860.
Maurice Wise, vs. Joseph Rose and James Crawford. } O. B.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Crawford, the defendant, resides beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, in said State, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's bill or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, at Clinton, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1860.
P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
May 17, 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 38-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1860.
J. R. Beaman, Adm'r of Joseph J. Cole, J. B. Cox, Sr., and others, vs. J. B. and M. W. Cox, Ex'rs of Moses Cox, dec'd, and others. } O. B.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses C. Pemberton, James T. Pemberton, Susan Ann Pemberton, Sarah Josephine Pemberton, and Mary Frances Cannon, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, at Clinton, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1860, and 84th year of American Independence.
P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
May 17. 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62] 38-6w

STATE NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1860.
John D. Bellamy, vs. Benjamin M. Williams, } Attachment.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the Town of Wilmington, for the defendant in this cause to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him.

Witness, KENNETH HAYNES, Clerk of said Court at Office in Whiteville, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1860.
KENNETH HAYNES, Clerk.
May 3d, 1860 36-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1859.
John C. Mallard, vs. James B. Monk, James Maxwell, Benajah Carroll and wife, Mary E., William Richie and wife, Sarah W., James Evans, William Evans, —— Rives and wife, —— Sanders and wife, and others, heirs at law } Petition to correct error in deed from James Evans, &c.

IT APPEARING to the Court, that Benajah Carroll and wife, Mary E., William Richie and wife, Sarah W., James Evans, William Evans, —— Rives and wife, and —— Sanders and wife, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of our Court of Equity, to be held at Kenansville on the fourth Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them

Witness my hand, official y, 1st day of May, A. D., 1860
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
May 3.—36-6t.

Schools.

WM. B. LYNCH'S SELECT SCHOOL.
MEBANESVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS SCHOOL is situated in a most pleasant and healthy neighborhood, one mile from Mebaneville Depot, on the North Carolina Railroad.

The Principal boards his pupils in his own family; he being convinced that the teacher, standing in the relation of parent, can more successfully discharge the duties of that relation when he has his pupils under his constant supervision.

The course of instruction is preparatory to the University and other first-class Colleges. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, beginning respectively about the middle of JANUARY and JULY.

TERMS:—Per session, for Board and Tuition, $100 in advance.

REFERENCES:—Faculty of the University; W. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, N. C.; A. Wilson, D. D., Melville, N. C.
WM. B. LYNCH, Principal.
May 22, 1860 39-4t

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS' SELECT SCHOOL.
OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS AUGUST 29th. Room for several new Scholars. Such as are prepared to begin Latin Grammar much preferred.
May 10th, 1860. 37 6t

SWANSBORO' MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees and citizens of Swansboro' and vicinity, have secured the services of Mr. A. A. Neel and lady, as instructors in the above Academy, in connection with Mr. John F. Mattocks. The present regular session began on the 1st of March, and will end the 1st of August next.

Instruction is given in the English branches, Latin, Greek, French and Music. The prices for tuition are as usual—varying from $8 50 to $20 per session.

Good board can be had at from $35 to $40 per session.

We are fully satisfied there is not a better High School in the country than this now is.

Mr. N. and lady are lately from Fincastle Female Seminary, Botetourt county, Va. Mr. N. finished his education at William and Mary College; and Mrs. N. under the tuition of H. P. Lepebore, of Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.

REFERENCES.—B. S. Ewell, President of William and Mary College; Rev. S. R. Houston, A. M., Union, Va; Rev. J. S. Grasty, A. M., Fincastle, Va.; Hon. H. M. Edmundson, Washington, D. C.; H. P. Hepborne, Principal Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.

D. A. HUMPHREY,
C. H. BARNUM,
R. S. McLEAN,
March 29.—31-3m * ISAAC N. SAUNDERS.

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

Rates in Male Department, ... $ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " ..... 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each..... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.
Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.

P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

FANCY ARTICLES.

PATENT MEDICINES, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., always on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
Feb. 16. W. H. LIPPITT, Druggis & Chemist.

General Notices.

COMMON SCHOOLS.
OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, May 11, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING distribution of the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1860, among the several counties of the State, is ordered by the Board—a tabular statement whereof is annexed.

The amount due the respective counties will be paid at the Treasury Department, to the persons entitled, upon a compliance with the provisions of the law on the subject.

Alleghany, Madison and Polk counties will receive their shares from the counties from which they were respectively formed.

Jackson county will receive 30 per cent. of the amount allotted to Macon county, and the balance of its share from that allotted to Haywood. JOHN W. ELLIS.
Prest. Ex-Officio Lit. Board.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	DIST. SHARE.
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Alleghany,		
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,950	714

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d " WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d " WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th " HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
5th " J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th " T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th " J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

DEMOCRATIC TOWN MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that a meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Town of Wilmington, will be held at the Court House, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the Town in the Democratic County Convention, to be held in this place, on Tuesday, June 12th, 1860.

☞ We would remind the Democrats of the Town of Wilmington, that a meeting will be held in the Court-House this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the appointment of delegates to the County Convention to be held here on Tuesday of June County Court.

We would further urge upon all the propriety of attending personally. It is at the primary meetings that the real business of any party is done, and if party-men neglect these meetings, they can have no right to complain, should matters be subsequently arranged contrary to their views of party policy or propriety.—At this time, particularly, it becomes the imperative duty of Democrats to close up their ranks and present solid columns. All true and efficient organization has its origin and strength among the people. Mere movements of politicians, unsustained by the popular will, must finally lose their influence, as they ought to do.

It is always better to be on hand than to wish you had been or to complain afterwards of what has been done by those who *were*.

☞ The "Territorial resolutions" reported by Mr. Davis, have passed the Senate of the United States by an average vote of 37 in their favor. They are essentially the same in principle with the resolutions reported in Charleston, and known as the "majority platform." The only Democratic vote recorded against them, or the most important of them, was by Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, Mr. Douglas being absent.

This is simply a declaration of principles by the Democratic majority of the Senate of the United States.—This declaration would be endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives—of that no one can doubt. These principles were endorsed in the Charleston Convention by a very large majority of delegates representing Democratic constituencies—nay, taking the vote *per capita*, they agreed with the views of 171 delegates there present, being a majority of 38 at least.

Are those who simply assert that the slave property of the North Carolinian is entitled to be recognized *as* property in a common Territory of the States, to be stigmatized as claiming too much? If it be *recognized* as property, is it claiming too much to claim farther, that it is entitled to be *protected* as property? Is *that* intervention? On the contrary, is not the attempt to destroy or impair the value of any property by the refusal of the necessary protection, or by unfriendly legislation, really deserving to be stigmatized as intervention *against it?*

We are not what is called "ultra;"—we look upon the sphere of political Conventions to be rather the declaration of principles than the provision of substantive remedies for any violation of such principles before such violation has occurred; but we can never consent to regard any matter of principle as "a mere abstraction." When once principle is deviated from, no man can tell the point to which those so deviating may be led. The "abstraction" of to-day, may become the vital issue of to-morrow. The history of our own country proves this. All the difficulties in which we have been involved, have sprung out of what at one time were regarded as "abstractions."

We do wish that gentlemen—Democrats—entertaining different views in regard to matters now pending, would consent to lay aside bitterness for a moment, and grant to each other that credit for sincerity which each claims for himself. Why is it that we find such bitter denunciations of those who, having voted for the majority platform at Charleston, are still consistent with their own convictions—convictions which, if honest in the beginning of May, can hardly be dishonest at the close of that same month? Yet we find such denunciations.—Are the Senatorial representatives of eighteen and a half States to be read out as factionists? Are all the Democrats in the House of Representatives, with an insignificant exception in regard to numbers, to be read out? We *think* not. We *know* that the attempt, if made, will be rather an arduous one, and those who seek to *obtain* or *retain* office by it, will reckon without their host.

No, gentlemen—denunciations on either side will not benefit the Democratic party nor the country.—Granting to property, already constitutionally recognized as such, due and adequate protection is not intervention *for it*—it is no *favor*—it is a *right*. The refusal to grant, or "unfriendly legislation" would, on the contrary, be, in fact and substance, intervention *against* it. We are not talking of the institution of slavery—we are speaking of recognized property under the Constitution, in the common Territories of the Union.

Steamboat Explosion.

The steamboat Kate McLaurin, Capt. Evans, of Orrell & Daily's Line, left Wilmington for Fayetteville on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with merchandize for Fayetteville and the interior.

At four o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning, when about eight miles below Elizabethtown, her boiler exploded, killing Capt. Evans and two deck hands. The fireman was pretty badly scalded. All the other hands on board escaped without injury. Luckily there were no passengers.

The boiler was blown out of the boat and landed on the river bank. Half of her upper deck was also blown off. Her cargo of goods is either a total loss or materially injured.

The Kate McLaurin was owned by Messrs. Orrell & Daily, of Fayetteville—had been running only six months, and was valued at $6,000. She had a very good freight of general merchandise, but we cannot learn the definite amount or value—supposed to have been worth from $2,000 to $3,000.

Captain Evans had been on the river a number of years. By his gentlemanly deportment he had gained a number of friends who will sincerely lament his death. His body had not been recovered at the last accounts. He was a native of Fayetteville, about 35 years of age, and unmarried.

There is a very heavy freshet in the river, and it no doubt required a high pressure of steam to enable the boat to stem the current, which may partly account for the accident. It has been said that the boiler was defective, and that the boat was to have laid over on her return from Fayetteville, to have the defect remedied.

The boat now has only her upper works out of water, and is coming down with the current.

☞ The article on the new Tariff, now before Congress, which we copy from the *U. S. Economist and Dry Goods Reporter*, will be found well worthy of perusal by all who take an interest in the financial and commercial development of the country. It shows up the pretensions of these Black Republican protective Tariff men in their true light, and convinces us that there are other interests than those connected with the immediate agitation now prevailing with reference to the question of slavery. It also shows that on outside questions, as well as upon the slavery question, the Democratic party is still and always the party of equal rights for all sections, and that the mongrel crew whom Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism have flung to the surface, lack the experience and administrative ability either to devise a Tariff or carry out a law. The lack of these qualifications on the part of their adversaries, has always led to the speedy return of the Democrats to power, whenever temporarily displaced.

The Charleston *Mercury* says:

"We understand that about fifteen negroes have been missing since the adjournment of the Convention, which evidently shows that that body was accompanied by some private emissaries of the underground railroad."

Stealing negroes is part of the religion of some of those who attended the Charleston Convention, and we cannot see how the citizens of South Carolina could expect anything better. We have not heard of any negroes having been stolen during or since the Baltimore Union Convention. What a contrast. It speaks for itself.—We advise our Baltimore friends to keep a sharp look out during the sitting of the Democratic Convention which takes place there next month. More of those "emissaries" will be there no doubt.

We copy the above from the *Wilmington Herald* of Tuesday. Does it need comment? Let Democrats, aye and oppositionists, make their own. It is a gem of the first water.

There were men in the Democratic Convention at Charleston, who had sacrificed themselves by voting for the Fugitive Slave Law, and had their places in Congress taken by "Know Nothings" and Black Republicans. There were Northern Democrats there who had sustained the rights of the South unaided by any assistance from the saints of the Constitutional Union Convention. The records of Congress will show that the bill for the Reclamation of Fugitives from Labor, known as the "Fugitive Slave Law," received only *three* Northern Whig votes in the House, and *none* in the Senate. With what grace then can an organ of a party like this, talk about Northern Democrats, or impute improper conduct to men of as high moral and political character as any in their respective States?

There is another thing it is proper to say. The *Charleston Mercury* does not inform its readers *how long* since the adjournment of the Convention these negroes have been missing. The *Mercury* would connect anything improper with a National Convention. It is disunionist *per se*, and seeks to cast slurs upon all such bodies. We do not believe the *Mercury's* statement, so far as implicating any person connected with the Convention is concerned. The *Mercury* does not even affect to believe in this sense. Who does? We certainly do not.

☞ The *Herald* of Tuesday does not like to see Johnson Hooper's *Montgomery Mail* quoted as a Whig or opposition paper, because the *Mail* does not endorse Bell and Everett. Well, it will have to do a good deal of quarrelling and a good deal of hard drumming up before it can whip all the former, or even present opponents of the Democratic party South, into the support of such a non-principled nomination as was made at Baltimore.

But letting all that pass, perhaps the *Herald* will now begin to understand something of that on account of which we had to make constant complaint against the organs of its party. Not one of these organs but has made it a practice to quote the *Charleston Mercury*, the *New Orleans Delta* and other papers of that class, as Democratic authority, in view of the fact that these papers distinctly repudiate any allegiance to the Democratic party or its organization. The same is the case, nearer home, with the Charlotte *Bulletin* and the Newbern *Progress*. Whenever it suits the opposition to do so, these papers are cited as Democratic authority. So we go. What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander, although circumstances alter cases, especially such cases as this. The *Herald* thinks it all right on one side, all wrong on the other.

Pleasant and Economical.

Parties, especially families, going as far North as New York, will find it in every way to their advantage to take passage at Norfolk on board the vessels of the New York and Virginia Steamship Company. The line is composed of the splendid Steamships Yorktown, Jamestown and Roanake, and one of these vessels leaves Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at noon, the run to New York not exceeding a day. Fare, meals and stateroom included, only eight dollars, return tickets thirteen dollars for the round trip.

For the Summer this arrangement must be highly acceptable, as it gives a chance at the open sea, and it obviates all the bother of the frequent changes on the land route. To those who are unwilling to run the risk of sea sickness, the Bay Line from Norfolk to Baltimore still offers a much pleasanter route than the skinflint lines by Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Acquia Creek and Washington City to Baltimore.

O, YES! O, YES!—We have just received a three column slip headed "Southern Intelligencer—Extra," dated, Austin [Texas] May 14th, 1860, and devoted to large capitals, admiration points, and—*Sam Houston.*—The inciting cause of this splurge appears to have been the assembling of certain citizens of Travis county, Texas, in the Federal Court-Room at Austin, on Saturday evening the 12th instant, which assembling appears to have been presided over by Mr. Swisher, while Messrs. Normandie and Price "acted as Secretaries." The object of this assembling in the Federal Court-Room at Austin, was to ratify some nomination of Sam Houston for the Presidency, said nomination having been made by the people of San Jacinto. It won't pay. Old Sam can't come in. No sir-ree.

RAILROADS IN CUBA.—From "the Cuban Messenger," an excellent weekly paper in the English language, recently started at Havana by J. W. Bryant & J. L. Wyman, we learn that the different rail road lines now finished and in course of construction throughout the Island are *twenty-seven* in number, and comprise an aggregate length of about 818 miles, of which at least 500 miles are in full operation. The whole amount thus far invested in these lines up to last year, was $17,027,414 66; and according to the statistics published, they yielded in 1858, the sum of $3,385,840.

☞ We regret to learn that during the thunder gust of yesterday afternoon the roof of the Goldsboro' Female College was blown off, occasioning some damage to the rest of the building, the precise extent of which had not been ascertained. We will have to learn further particulars before we can make even an approximate estimate of the amount of loss occasioned by this untoward accident.

If we are not mistaken, the examination was to take place to-morrow.—*Daily Journal, 28th inst.*

THE BLOW AT GOLDSBORO'.—We learn that in the blow of Sunday evening, the roof of the Freight Depot of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company at Goldsboro' was also blown off. Other damage, though of no great amount, was occasioned in different parts of the town. The loss of the roof of the Female College occasioned very considerable inconvenience and discomfort to the inmates.—*Daily Journal, 29th inst.*

☞ The Wilmington *Herald* of Saturday, has one of the queerest pieces in reference to the *Journal* that we have yet seen. If we differ from the Richmond *Enquirer* in our estimate of Mr. Douglas, we surely have a right to do so. The Richmond *Enqutrer* differs from *us*. We are both perfectly independent. We say that Mr. Douglas' imprudent course in his Harper's Magazine article, has drawn an impassable line of demarkation between himself and *many* strong Democrats. By what peculiar logic does the *Herald* infer that *many* means *all*? But to argue such a plain thing would be to insult the intelligence of our readers. Of course, whether the *Herald* considers us strong Southern Democrats or not, makes not the slightest difference in the world. The *Herald* is a bad authority on such matters.

We do not regard Squatter Sovereignty as at all approaching the unsoundness of the Wilmot Proviso, which politicians of the Bell school believe to have been "wrong, but not unconstitutional." Neither do we believe it to be as bad as the Missouri restriction, for the continuance of which Mr. Bell contended. Were the Missouri restriction in force, slavery would be inevitably shut out of Kansas, just as much as it can be now, while it could have no chance in New Mexico, where it is now recognized and protected.

GOOD PAY.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, whose rank is that of "Primate of *All* England, gets a salary of $75,000 per annum, with two splendid residences.—He is a Peer of the Realm—takes precedence of everybody but the Royal Family,—is styled "His Grace," etc.

The Archbishop of York, the incumbent of which office recently died, gets $50,000 a year, with a house in York and one in or near London. The London house is for the convenience of the prelate, while in attendance as a peer of Parliament.

Pretty good pickings, these. There used to be other "stealings" that swelled these salaries to twice the amount, but the *poor* bishops have had their "little stipends" cut down awfully.

☞ The Philadelphians are going to give the Japanese a ball at the Academy of Music—show them theatricals, opera, dancing and sleight of hand at the Arch Street Theatre—give them champagne at the Continental—take them to Independence Hall, and, in fact, give them no time to call their souls their own. The New Yorkers will burn down a street or two, or perform some other eccentric feat. But if Heenan should happen to land about the same time that the ambassadors reach the "Emporium," the said ambassadors had better hide their diminished heads.

FUNNY.—A meeting was gotten up at Newburyport recently, to instruct Messrs. Cushing and Williams, delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to vote for Stephen A. Douglas. This resolution was intended as one of censure as well as of instruction, these gentlemen not having voted for Mr. Douglas at Charleston.—The resolution was passed with a *slight amendment*—to wit:—the name of S. A. Douglas was stricken out and that of Caleb Cushing substituted by a vote of three to one. Some folks went after wool and came home shorn.

COFFEE.—We notice the arrival of another cargo of 1,800 bags Coffee, direct from Rio, to O. G. PARSLEY & Co., which will be sold at auction on the 5th prox., by D. PIGOTT.

☞ Political newspapers are irreverent. Abe Lincoln is between six and seven feet high, consequently he has been dubbed the "Tall Sucker." Douglas, is not quite five and a half feet, and *he* has been dubbed the "Short Sucker," "Sucker" being slang for Illinoisian.

☞ Hardaway Bone was hung at Dallas, Gaston Co., N. C., on Friday last, for the murder of James Cornelius in Catawba County. He "died and made no sign," in fact he said nothing at all before they hung him.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: Will you—though very much opposed to "squatter" sovereignty, or "popular sovereignty," and "incidentally" or "consequently" opposed to Judge Douglas—allow me a space in your paper to explain briefly the meaning of the article signed "People" some days since in your paper?

It seems due to the Editors of the Herald, that some one should call their attention to a few facts in Mr. Douglas' history in connection with "squatter sovereignty," "non-intervention," and "*free soilism.*"

Now, the writer of this does not desire to say anything about Mr. Bell in this connection with Mr. Douglas. The published records of each can easily be appealed to and the facts given to the public. *Mr. Douglas stands above reproach or doubt in this respect*—go search his record, and give us any word that savors of *free soil* proclivities. His course on the "Lecompton constitution" is not an exception—that question divested of all the local and sectional excitement of that hour was simply this: shall this constitution, *evidently a fraud* on the people, be forced on an unwilling community, because both sides have been guilty of gross wrong?—Why did the President make this a TEST? What right had he to do so? Why did he not submit the constitution, *as is usual*, without comment? Who is the author of "non-intervention"?

Gen. Cass announced it as a cardinal principle in the "Nicholson letter" in 1847. It was adopted by many of the Southern States in their primary meetings, and by nearly all in their State Conventions of that and the following year, and finally at Baltimore, in National Convention of 1848, the broad principle was fully set forth and made part—and a very important part—of the Democratic creed. It has been re-stated or re-affirmed ever since by the National Conventions. How, then, is Mr. Douglas *par excellence* its author? Let us see what the Georgia Democracy say at Milledgeville, in State Convention, December, 1847:

"*Resolved*, That Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate in any way or manner in relation to the institution of slavery. It is the constitutional right of every citizen to remove and settle with his property in any of the Territories of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That the people of the South do not ask of Congress to establish the institution of slavery in any of the Territories that may be acquired by the United States; *they simply require that the inhabitants of each Territory shall be left free to determine for themselves whether the institution of slavery shall or shall not form a part of their social system.*"

And the National Convention at Baltimore in 1848, says:

"7. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

These declarations would seem to be pretty good authority for "non-intervention." Mr. Douglas, it is generally known, drew up the Territorial Compromise bill of 1850, to go before the Committee of 13, of which Mr. Clay was Chairman, and though attempted to be amended or altered, it was finally adopted as it came from Mr. Douglas' hands, and as sustained by Mr. Clay throughout. It was strongly "non-intervention" in doctrine, the object being to keep slavery out of Congress. The great Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 14th section, contains these words:

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the 'compromise measures,' is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

This is Mr. Douglas' own language, as chairman of the committee on territories. Now, gentlemen, who so much fear "popular sovereignty," tell us in what it differs from non-intervention. Is it not the "corollory" or the consequence of it? If Congress *cannot interfere*, who will make laws for the people of the territories but the people themselves? Are they "*squatters*," and is this the exercise of unlimited sovereignty? We commend Mr. Douglas' speech to the careful perusal of his opponents for information.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FARTHER POINT, C. E., May 28th, 1860.

The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool, with dates to the 16th inst., passed here this morning.

The political news is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 16th, 1860.

Cotton quiet. Sales for the past three days reach 44,000 bales; closing with the market generally unchangdd.

Flour steady. Wheat steady. Corn has a declining tendency.

Provisions dull. Consols closed at 94¾.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

QUEBEC, May 29th, 1860.

The Steamship Palestine, with Liverpool dates to the 16th inst. has arrived.

Garibaldi landed at Marsala under the fire of two Neopolitan frigates. One of Garibaldi's Steamers were sunk, and the other was captured. Accounts of his present position are indefinite, but all agree that he has been successful, and is marching on Palermo.

Great consternation prevailed at Naples, and it is stated that the Royal family were packing up their jewels; also, that the King had called for aid from the Foreign Powers.

THREE DAYS LATER—ARRIVAL of the ARABIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 29th, 1860.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool for Boston, has arrived at this port. She brings dates to the 19th.

Garibaldi's movements are still uncertain. The whole of Italy appears to be on the verge of another outbreak.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.

Cotton—Sales of the week 48,000 bales—market generally unchanged. Fair qualities are held firmly at extreme rates—inferior unsaleable. Stock upwards of 1,100,000 bales, of which 900,000 are American.

The weather has been favorable for the crops.

American flour is neglected. Other brands are firm.

Wheat is buoyant and advanced 1d a 2d.

Corn dull, and all qualities have slightly declined, quotations 5s. 7½d.

Provisions are very dull.

Bacon is buoyant, and advanced 1s.

Rice is quiet.

Rosin firm at 4s. 4d. a 4s. 6d.

Spirits Turpentine dull, at 34s.

Consols closed at 94⅜ a 94⅞.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1860.

YESTERDAY—SENATE—The Postal Deficiency Bill was under consideration the entire day. The House debated the Pacific Rail Road Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30th, 1860.

Nothing of importance doing in Congress yesterday. No news worth telegraphing.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton very dull, Middling Uplands 11⅜ a 11½c.—Flour firm, the market for Southern is generally unchanged. Wheat buoyant; red $1 42½. Corn buoyant; mixed 63½ a 65c. Spirits Turpentine dull at 45½c. Rosin firm at $1 55 a $1 57 1-2. Rice quiet.

TO MARINERS.—It is officially announced through the Admiralty Office, that a fixed light or lantern has been temporarily placed since the 6th inst., near the Concha Lighthouse, now in course of construction, at Point Maisi, (the Eastern end of the Island). The light is placed 58 feet (Spanish) above the level of the sea, and can be seen, in clear weather, at a distance of ten miles.

Cuban Messenger, May 23th.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—*Washington, May 27.*—Authentic dispatches have just been received from Mexico which confirm the accounts brought by the Pocahontas. The liberal government still manifests the utmost anxiety for the ratification of the treaty with the United States, with the proposed beneficial amendments. The hope will probably be soon gratified by the Senate. The dispatches promise such a succession of liberal victories as will soon terminate the struggle.

Arrival of the Steamer Northern Light—Later from California.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The steamer Northern Light, with dates from San Francisco and the mails to the 5th instant, arrived last night. She also brings gold to the amount of half a million dollars.

The revolution in New Granada was progressing. General Mosquero had seized the town of Buenaventura, and declared the State independent of the federal government.

The U. S. steamer Powhatan sailed from Panama on the 16th of May, for Philadelphia.

The Wyoming has been ordered to aid our minister in his demand upon Peru in the case of the ships Lizzie Thompson and Georgiana. The Sabine was at Aspinwall.

FROM HAVANA.—*Charleston*, May 28.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana and Key West, has arrived, with dates to the 25th. Sugar was dull, and market depressed, and prices tending downward. Muscovadoes unchanged; sales at 6¾ a 8½ rials: fair refining qualities 7½ rials. Molasses was in but little inquiry, and prices were weak; clayed 3 a 2½ rials. Muscovado unchanged. Exchange on London 11½ a 12 per cent. premium; New York and Boston par to ½ per cent. prem. Freights to the States had slightly declined.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Bladen County.

According to previous notice, a majority of the Democrats of White's Creek district met at Clarksville, on Saturday, the 26th inst. The meeting was organized by calling J. M. Register to the Chair, and appointing Rufus Register Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting. It was moved that the chairman appoint a committee of five to prepare business for the meeting. The chairman then appointed the following gentlemen—viz: John H. Clark, Dr. A. K. McDonald, J. C. Clark, H. J. Carter, J. A. McCulloch. The committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, Without Conventions, all chance for unity and party action would be lost, for they afford the only and best means of ascertaining the views and consulting the wishes of all portions of the party. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we approve of the holding of the County Convention in Elizabethtown, on the first Saturday in June, to nominate a suitable person to run as a candidate to represent us in the House of Commons at the next Legislature of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint ten delegates from this district to represent us in that convention.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the County Convention—viz: D. R. Perry, F. Shaw, Howes J. Carter, James Johnston, S. B. Perry, Dr. A. K. McDonald, William Blackman, John H. Clark, John R. Rackley, John A. McCulloch, Thos. W. Maultsby; and on motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the list.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal and the Fayetteville Carolinian.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. M. REGISTER, Ch'n.

RUFUS REGISTER, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

There was a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of Long Creek District, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Wilmington on Tuesday of June Court, to nominate candidates to represent the county in the next Legislature.

The meeting was organized by calling James Garrison, Esq., to the chair, and Mr. W. R. Larkins was requested to act as Secretary.

W. S. Larkins, Esq., moved that the delegates be appointed by ballot. The motion was carried, and the meeting immediately proceeded to elect delegates, which resulted in the choice of W. S. Larkins, James Garrison and James S. Hines.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell moved that the Chair appoint three alternates. The motion was received, and A. M. Lamb, E. L. Miller, and Dr. S. S. Satchwell were appointed.

W. S. Larkins, Esq., moved that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Wilmington *Journal*, with a request to publish.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES GARRISON, Chairman.

W. R. LARKINS, Secretary.

For the Journal.

In pursuance of a notice given by the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of New Hanover County, a meeting convened at Sandy Run, on Saturday, 26th inst., to appoint delegates to represent that district in the County Convention, to meet in Wilmington on Tuesday, the 12th of June. On motion of Col. A. Nixon, L. W. Howard, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. Chadwick requested to act as secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Convention—viz:

Messrs. A. J. King, A. J. Westbrook, and N. F. Nixon; alternates, Stokeley Atkinson, E. C. Nixon, and J. M. Foy.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to send the proceedings to the Wilmington Journal, with request to publish.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

L. W. HOWARD, Chairman.

J. CHADWICK, Secretary.

From the U. S. Economist and Dry Goods Reporter.

Morrill's Medley Tariff.

It is surprising how easily the country takes Mr. Morrill's proposal to revolutionise our existing custom duties. It has scarcely ever happened that a bill has been offered proposing such sweeping and preposterous changes in the tariff of the country as in the present instance.—Its provisions, if enacted, would convulse almost every branch of our foreign commerce and create a perfect bewilderment of litigation through the intricacies of its application. The bill too has passed the House of Representatives; and yet notwithstanding the remarkable character of its provisions and the progress it has made, it has received nothing more than a passing notice from either the press or the general public. The cause of this doubtless is that no one has at all apprehended that the measure would be allowed to pass the Senate. Its introduction has been regarded as a mere political expedient, and no one has thought it necessary to expose the evils of a proposal which had no prospect of ever becoming law. Even the class of protective journals have preserved a comparative silence on the subject,—a fact which shows that the feeling in favor of protection is gradually changing, and which, as noted in our late issues, is indicated by other signs of the times.

Pennsylvania seems to be the only State that really cares much about further protective legislation. The manufactures of other sections of the country have so far succeeded in perfecting their enterprises as to be comparatively indifferent about tariff regulations, and certainly they do not ask or need such bolstering support as Mr. Morrill offers them. His bill has undergone considerable modifications from the form which it was originally presented, and consists of a most grotesque combination of specific and ad valorem duties. Were there any prospect of its passing the Senate, we should recommend the most prompt and decided resistance to the measure; but it may safely be left to the strong majority of free trade Senators to do justice to its merits, and there can be no doubt that the committee in whose hands it is now placed will reject it in toto. The bill is so voluminous, embracing such a wide variety of articles, and so prolix and complex in its details, that it is impossible to present here anything like a full account of its provisions; we give, however, some of its main features as contained in the amended form presented to the Senate committee.

SUGARS—A duty of 1c. per lb. is supposed to be charged on brown sugar, and the same on Syrups and Melado, on the better class of raw sugars above number 12 Dutch standard, 1⅛c. per lb.; on refined sugars 2⅛ cts. per lb.; and on colored sugars and candy, 5c. per lb. The direct effect of this clause would be to suspend to a large extent the trade in refined sugars, and to compel the masses to buy the lower grades,—an outrageous oppression upon one of the commonest commodities of life, and bearing most ungenerously on the poorer classes of the community.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.—On cigars of all kinds, the duty is raised to 50c. per lb., and 10 per cent. ad valorem; on snuff 10c. per lb., on leaf tobacco 25 per cent. ad valorem; and on all other tobacco, whether manufactured or not, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

LIQUORS, &c.—A duty is proposed of $1 per gallon on first proof brandy, choice or common; 40c. per gallon on distilled spirits; 50c. per gallon on cordials and kindred liquors; 25c. per gallon on bay rum; 75c. per gallon on madeira, sherry and port wines, in either casks or bottles; on sparkling wines $1 per gallon in bottles, and 50c. in casks; on claret of all grades, Sicily, Canary, Malaga, Teneriffe, and Marseilles wine, 30c. per gallon, and on all other wines 30 per centum ad valorem.—Ale, porter and beer in bottles, 25c. per gallon, and in all other packages, 15c. per gallon.

IRON, &c.—The sop for Pennsylvania. The main provisions in iron and "iron fixings" are a duty of $15 per ton on ordinary bar, round and square iron; on pig iron $6 per ton; on railroad bars $12 per ton; boiler-plate iron $20 per ton, on iron wire under ¼ inch, and no less than No. 16 wire gauge. 65c. per 100 lb., and 15 per cent. ad valorem; between No. 16 and No. 25 wire gauge, $1 50 per 100 lb., and 15 per cent. ad valorem; finer than No. 25, $2 per 100 lb., and 15 per cent. ad valorem; all other rolled or hammered iron $20 per ton; old scrap iron $6 per ton; on cast iron pipe ½c. per lb; on most other castings 1c. per lb; and on nails, tacks, hammers, and such other hardware, every conceivable variation in rate from 25 per cent. ad valorem, up to 3½c. per lb.

WOOL.—The even prosperity enjoyed alike by the growers of wool and the manufacturers of woolens since the adoption of the last tariff imposing a duty of 24c. per lb. on all wools above 20c. per lb., and admitting all below that price duty free, is threatened with serious interruption from the following scale of charges, for which no class of the community cares to ask: The bill proposes to admit wool costing less than 18c. per pound, duty free; between 18 and 24c. it charges a duty of 3c. per lb.; above the value of 24c. per lb., a duty of 9c. per lb.

WOOLENS.—The proposed changes on woolen manufactures are a fair specimen of the strange medley of specific and ad valorem duties which constitutes one of the chief characteristics of the measure. Had it been the aim of its author to devise a plan for confounding the trade with perplexities and the customs department with disputes, he could not possibly have invented better means than the provisions of this part of the bill. It will be observed that the charges proposed amount to a considerable advance upon the present rates of duty; whilst they are unasked for by any manufacturers in the country, unless we except the less competent producers of Pennsylvania. We can only present a specimen of the provisions of this part of the measure.

On all woolen cloth of which wool shall be the chief component material, fulled or milled, and kerseys and plains, valued at 25c. per sq. yard and under, a duty of 20 per cent. ad val.; on all cloths, cassimeres, kerseys, doeskins, mixed sackings, pellisse cloth, habit cloths, ladies' cloakings, fancies, plains, and felts, or goods of a similar character, valued at 25c. and not exceeding 75c. per sq. yd, a duty of 16c. per lb., and in addition thereto 20 per cent. ad valorem! provided all goods, or cloths, of the foregoing description, weighing not more than 10 oz. per sq. yd., shall pay a duty of 16c. per lb., and in addition thereto 25 per cent. ad. val.; valued at over 75 cts. per sq. yd., a duty of 16c. per lb., and 25 per ct. ad valorem; on all beaver cloths, duffil cloths, pilot cloths, petershams, felt cloths, or similar cloths suitable for overcoats or blankets, and valued at $1 or less per sq. yd, a duty of 16c. per lb., and 15c. ad val.; $1 and not above $2 per sq. yd, a duty of 16c. per lb., and 20 per centum ad val.; valued at $2 per sq. yd, a duty of 16c. per lb., and 25 per cent. ad val.; on all broadcloths, twilled or plain, valued at $1 or less per sq. yd, a duty of 16c per lb. and 15 per centum ad val.; above $1 and not above $2 per sq. yd, 16c per lb., and 20 per ct. ad val.; valued above $2 per sq. yd, a duty of 16c. per lb. and 25 per cent. ad val.

CARPETINGS.—The following duties are proposed in lieu of the present uniform rate of 24 per cent. ad val. viz: On Wilton, Saxony, and Abbuson patent velvet and all medellion or whole carpets, valued at $1 and 25c. or under per sq. yard, 36 cents per yd.; on Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets and carpeting, 30c. per yd.; on all treble-ingrain and worsted-chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, 25c. per yard.; on hemp or jute carpeting, 4c. per sq. yd.; on druggets, bookings, and felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored, or otherwise, 20c. per sq. yd.; on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting of all wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material, not otherwise specified, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

BLANKETS AND SHAWLS.—The tariff of 1846 imposed a duty of 20 per cent. ad val., on all descriptions of blankets, which in 1857 was reduced to 15 per cent., ad val.; what will our importers think when they find it proposed that the duty shall be fixed at even more than double the former of those rates? The following is the scale of charges proposed: Blankets valued at not over 75c. each, and of the dimensions not less than 72 by 52 inches, a duty of 10c. each; on all other blankets, comprising Whitney, Rose, Bath, Duffil, point, cradle, crib, Mackinaw, and horse blankets, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not exceeding in value the sum of $2 each, 16c. per lb., and in addition thereto 20 per cent. ad val.! On woolen shawls or shawls of which wool shall be the chief component material, a duty of 16c. per lb., and in addition thereto 20 per cent. ad val.

WORSTED FABRICS.—On all delaines, Cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, delaines composed wholly or in part of wool, and all gray or uncolored goods of similar description, 25 per cent. ad val., and all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad val.

COTTON GOODS.—The amount of duty in cotton manufactures is not very materially changed from that of the existing tariff; but the levying of it is encumbered by a ludicrous blending of the specific and ad valorem systems. It is proposed to levy on all manufactures of cotton not bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 100 sq. inch, and exceeding in weight 5 oz. per sq. yard, 1c. per sq. yard; on goods of like description not exceeding 150 threads to the sq. inch, 2c. per sq. yard; on goods of like description exceeding 140 threads and not exceeding 200 threads to the sq. inch, 3c. per sq. yard; on all goods embraced in the foregoing schedule, if bleached, an additional duty of ½ c. per sq. yard; and if printed, painted, colored or stained, a duty of 10 per centum in addition to the rates of duty provided in the foregoing schedule. Provided, That upon all cotton goods not included in the foregoing schedules, and of every description, the value of which shall exceed 16c. per sq. yard, there shall be a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem.

LINEN GOODS.—The present duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem on all linen fabrics is proposed to be superseded by the following high rates, for which, having no linen manufactures to protect, there can be no conceivable necessity: On all brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas paddings, cot-bottom canvass, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blay linens, damasks, diapers, crash, buckabucks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, shall be the competent material of chief value, being of the value of 40c. and under per sq. yard, 25 per centum ad valorem, valued above 30c. per sq. yard, 30 per centum ad val.

SILKS.—The charges in silk and silk manufactures are less sweeping than those on other classes of imports, but sufficiently to materially affect the interests of that branch of trade. The duties proposed are as follows:—On silk, raw, not more advanced in manufacture than singles, tram, and thrown and organzine 15 per centum ad val.; on all silks, valued at not over $1 per sq. yd, 20 per centum ad val.; on all silks valued at over $1 per sq. yd, 40 per centum ad val.; on all silk velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at $3 per sq. yd, or under 25 per centum ad val.; valued at over $3 per sq. yd, 30 per centum ad val.; on floss silks, 20 per centum ad val.; on silk ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, trimmings, and on all silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, sewing silk in the gum or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, 15 per centum ad val.

The obnoxious clause relative to the warehousing system is preserved in the same form as in the original bill. The chief provisions of this part of the bill read as follows: Any and all goods, wares, or merchandise imported from any foreign countries, and entered for warehousing, or deposited in the public stores in consequence of the duties not being paid, shall be so entered or deposited, sub

Additional by the Arabia.

The intelligence from Sicily touching Garibaldi's movements still continued to be meagre and conflicting, but the reports generally concur in representing him as making progress. Some accounts say that he had captured all the most important positions in Sicily excepting Palermo and Messina. After he landed his forces at Masala, Neapolitan vessels commenced bombarding that town without giving any warning, but the British vessels interfered for the protection of the English residents.

The Paris Bourse has been greatly depressed, but the rentes closed firmer.

Four ships of war have been sent to Naples at the request of the French minister. Another fleet was about to proceed to the Levant.

Unauthenticated rumors of a new French military loan were in circulation.

Accounts from Spain state that Gen. Concha has been elected president of the Spanish Senate.

It was reported that the King of Naples has applied for intervention. It was also rumored that a treaty, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between Naples, Rome and Austria, and all the deposed Italian sovereigns.

The latest accounts from Naples state that the utmost consternation prevailed. Tumultous demonstrations had taken place, the troops were dispirited, and the royal family were packing their jewels in anticipation of an insurrection, which, from numerous strong indications, seemed to be imminent.

Garibaldi was moving on Palermo.

The British government has issued a proclamation against the enlistment of troops for the Pope in Ireland.

It was reported that Gen. Lamoriciere had made a forward movement with the Papal troops, and that 5,000 Piedmontese troops had embarked from Genoa to check him. It is positively asserted that the French army has been ordered to evacuate Rome. Also that the Sardinian government has ordered the garrison of Central Italy to march rapidly by forced march to the Pontifical frontiers.

THE LATEST.

The Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, is dead, having died at Florence.

The Sayers and Heenan difficulty has been amicably settled. They are to have a belt apiece, and Sayers retires from the ring.

Queenstown, Sunday.—The steamer Africa has arrived.

Breadstuffs closed at Liverpool yesterday steady.—Wheat was buoyant. Provisions were dull.

MURDER IN DAVIDSON.—It is reported here that James Glover, jr., has been committed to jail in Lexington, on the charge of killing his wife, last Friday morning. They were seen at the dwelling a few minutes before, in apparent friendship. He shot her in the head, it is said, and then raised the cry of murder. The woman was dead when the neighbors reached the house.

Salisbury Watchman, 29th inst.

Commencement Exercises at Davidson College, N. C.

We have been requested to state that the Annual Commencement at this Institution will occur on the 11th and 12th of June. The Baccalaureate Sermon will be delivered by Rev. A. W. Miller, of Petersburg, Virginia, on the evening of the 10th.

The Annual Address before the two Litterary Societies will be delivered by Hon. S. J. Pearson, of Wilmington, on the morning of the 11th. And the Anniversary Address before the Philanthropic Society will be delivered by Rev. W. T. Hall, of York District, S. C., on the evening of the same day. The Alumni Oration will be delivered by P. B McLaurin, of Bennettsville, S. C., on the morning of the 12th.

These exercises will be held in the New Chapel, which has just been completed. And a large and interesting audience is expected.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

THE SAVANNAH SLAVE-TRADE PROSECUTIONS.—*Savannah, May 28.*—The United States district attorney has entered a *nolle pros.* in the cases against Messrs. Lamar, Glen Mott, Tucker and Brown for participation in the slave trade. The prosecutions against Farnum and Comi for piracy, and against Trowbridge and Brown for holding Africans, are continued.

THE SECEDERS SUSTAINED IN DELAWARE.—*New Castle, Del., May 28.*—Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley addressed a meeting of the regular democracy on Saturday, and gave an account of their stewardship at Charleston.—After an exciting discussion of more than four hours, the meeting sustained their action. The county convention also held its session and instructed Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley to resume their seats in the Baltimore convention provided in their opinion the nationality of the convention should be restored by the action of a sufficient portion of the regular delegations from the seceding democratic States. There was only one negative vote in the convention.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES.—*New Orleans, May 25.*—The schooner *D. F. Keeling* arrived to-day from Minatitlan, bringing dates to the 16th instant. She reports that rich gold mines had been discovered on the Isthmus, and that there was great excitement in consequence.—Consul Allen is a passenger on the *D. F. Keeling*, and brings important dispatches for Washington. He leaves here immediately for that city.

Tell me, angelic hosts, ye messengers of love, shall swindled printers here below have no redress above?" The shining angel hands replied: "To us is knowledge given, delinquents on the printer's book can never enter heaven!"

☞ A. M. WADDELL, Esq., Sub-elector of the Union party, and T. W. BROWN, Jr., Esq., Sub-elector of the Democratic party, will address the citizens of Wilmington at the Court House, on Friday evening next, June 1st at 8 o'clock.

May 28th, 1860.

Holloway's Ointment.—Scald head, ringworm, salt rheum and the cutaneous disorders peculiar to Children, are permanantly removed by the use of this healing and renovating ointment. Mothers of families should never be without a small stock of this healing agent, to use in case of need. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

NOTICE.

The Third Quarterly Meeting for the North East Circuit will be held at Rocky Point Church, on the 16th and 17th of June, being the third Saturday and Sunday.

CASWELL W. KING.

Rocky Point, N. C., May 22, 1860.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 2nd, 1860. 178-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded to again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL.

April 10th, 1860. d&w-te

From the Family Journal.

Helmstreet's Hair Restorative.

As evidence of the increasing popularity of this celebrated Remedy, and proof the most convincing that it is the only reliable article manufactured for restoring grey hair to its natural color, and increasing its strength and beauty, we copy the following from the *Saratogian:*

IT NEVER FAILS.—The most satisfactory results are always obtained by the use of Helmstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. It is the oldest preparation of the kind, and has triumphantly won for itself the name "*inimitable,*" in spite of all the *attempted* imitations which have followed its introduction. The long array of names in our advertising colums of those well known in our vicinity, who have used it with complete success and commend it in unmeasured terms, is sufficient to prove its real value and its intrinsic excellence. We commend it to our readers.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

May 21st, 1860 220&33-1m

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND.

DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

June 2, 3, Smithville,.....Zion.
June 9, 10, Bladen,.....Soule Chapel.

☞ WHITEVILLE CIRCUIT.—To this work Rev. C. W. King was appointed. His health failed. Rev. Carson Parker was put in charge and will retain the Circuit until the next Conference.

☞ NORTH EAST CIRCUIT was left to be supplied. The health of Rev. C. W. King has so far recovered that in a very short time he will be able, probably, to resume his labors. He will take charge of North East Circuit until the next annual Conference. It is very desirable to have every member of the Quarterly Conference present at Macedonia.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.

Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

No remedial ag nt has ever been produced that has proved more uniformly successful than this. How many unfortunate victims of Scrofula, once without hope of cure, now joyfully testify their restoration to health, and ascribe their cure as is justly due to the rare medicinal virtues and

SURPRISING EFFICACY

of this invaluable preparation. In all cases where the depraved condition of the blood is evidenced by Eruptions, Blotches, or Sores, its operation will be found in the highest degree salutary. The public are cautioned to ask for SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, and take no other, as a host of spurious imitations upon which no reliance can be placed, are in the market.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

May 31, 1860. 40-1w

HATHAWAY & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE

000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.

300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.

100 barrels Clarified Sugars.

50 tierces choice clean Rice.

500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.

400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.

40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-eow 1y

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. John S. Long, Mr. WILLIAM J. CORBETT, to Miss HELEN V. LAIN, of Fayetteville.

Near Terebinthe, on Thursday, the 24th instant, by George W. Wheeler, Esq., Mr. WM. R. WARICK, formerly of Sampson, to Miss FRANCES, daughter of Capt. Wm. Davis.

DIED.

At the residence of his mother, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at La Grange, Tenn., JAMES LONDON WRIGHT, aged 26 years, youngest child of Rev. Thomas and Mary H. Wright, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

At her father's residence, in New Hanover county, on the 23d inst., SUSAN GROVE, aged 10 months, infant daughter of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe.

At the residence of Mr. R. M. Bourdeaux, on Rocky Point, New Hanover county, North Carolina, on the 17th April, 1860, Mr. JOHN HILL SAULS, aged 42 years and four months.

The deceased was highly esteemed in the community, for his upright deportment and honorable principles. He was an honest man, "the noblest work of God." By prudence, industrious habits and good management, he had, by his own exertions, been successful in life, and thus secured for himself a competency that made him comfortable, independent and useful. He was widely esteemed by this numerous friends and acquaintances for his genuine worth, his gentlemanly feelings, and for the frankness and sincerity of his disposition. But upon none has his death fallen with so severe a blow as upon his affectionate sisters and his devoted brother. Always true and kind to them, they loved him in turn, and in his lingering sickness did all that affection could suggest, or faithful hands could apply, to assuage pain, administer to his wants, and to prolong his life. But neither the constant attentions of affectionate relatives, nor the kindness of neighbors, nor the skill of medical science, could satisfy the demands of death. He died of that inveterate disease, Consumption, which had been for some time preying upon him. He bore his afflictions with that Christian resignation and fortitude which only the Christian, conscious of his approaching end, can feel and exhibit. It was this which sustained him in all the bitter waters of sickness and pain through which it was his lot to pass in his latter days.—He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died, as he had lived, with faith in his Saviour and a triumphant hope of a blessed immortality. He has, no doubt, exchanged the gloom of earth for the joys of Heaven On the morn of the resurrection he will, no doubt, rise up clad in the vestments of a glorious eternity. Till then, ye cedars that adorn his tomb, wave gently, and ye morning winds wail softly over his sleeping dust. COM.

At Elizabethtown, on Tuesday morning, 23d inst., of congestion of the lungs, CHARLES SPOTTESWOOD TAIT, a native of Haddington, Scotland, aged 23 years.

In Washington city, on Friday last, Mrs. ALTONA F. CAMERON, wife of John Wilder Cameron, Esq., formerly of Fayetteville, and second daughter of the late Weston R. Gales, of Raleigh.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1860.

George W. Goodson, Adm'r of John H. Whitfield, dec'd, vs. George Outlaw and Isaac K. Whitfield. } Original Bill.

IT APPEARS to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac K. Whitfield, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, That publication be made in some newspaper published in Wilmington, N. C., notifying the said Isaac K. Whitfield, that unless he appears at our next Court of Equity, to be held for Duplin, on the fourth Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Bill, that the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte* as to him. Witness my hand officially, 26th day of May, A. D. 1860.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

May 31, 1860. [40 6w—Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.]

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANdise, S. E. Corner, Market and Second Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

May 31, 1860. 40-tf

CARD TO THE LADIES OF

New Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick, Wayne and Columbus Counties:

MANY OF YOU will be in Wilmington this Summer, looking for a

TRAVELING TRUNK,
TRAVELING RETICULE,
THE NEW STYLES!

and we advise every lady reader of the "Journal," to call and select of Mr. Baldwin. He has ten times the stock that any other house can show you, and his exclusive agency for the Great Metropolitan Trunk and Leather Bag Factory, gives him great advantages over small dealers who pay second profits and large profits for small stocks.

Ask Mr. Baldwin to shew you the new style "Empress" Pattern Trunk. Certainly it is the perfectly gotten up, and adapted to the entire wardrobe of a lady.

The Shopping Reticule will be worthy your attention.—This very neat and cheap article is found only at Baldwin's.

Ladies visiting this immense establishment should be sure to see the

TOILET ARTICLES,

genuine French importations, and sold lower than ever before offered in the State.

May 31, 1860. 40-1t

GILBERT'S FLY TRAPS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. This is to notify dealers and purchasers that we have been appointed Sole Agents by Mr. JAMES CONNING, owner of the right to sell in this State, to sell this Trap in this city, and that we expect to keep a full supply from this time.

May 30th, 1860 J. M. ROBINSON & SON Agent.

Herald copy.

CHARLESTON RICE.

40 CASKS PRIME *FRESH BEAT CHARLESTON RICE*, daily expected. For sale by

May 30. HATHAWAY & CO.

WATER GROUND MEAL.

100 BUSHELS FRESH WATER MILL MEAL, just received. For sale by

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
May 29. S. E. cor. Market and 2d sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

At Public Auction.

The Brig H. A. Campbell has arrived, direct from Rio de Jeneiro with

1,800 BAGS COFFEE,

Selected grades, which will be sold in front of our office, TUESDAY, June 5th, at Public Auction. We respectfully solicit the attention of all our merchants.

Four hundred and sixty bags, being in double bags, are very desirable for country buyers.

May 30, 1860.—227-tf—40-tf O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

☞ Papers copying former advertisement please publish above till day of sale, and forward bills *immediately.*

FROM THE "METROPOLITAN TRUNK MANUFACTORY."

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Trunks for the Sound,
Trunks for Buggies,
Trunks for Long Trips,
Trunks for Short Trips,
Trunks for the Springs,
Trunks for the Mountains,
Trunks for packing away and staying at home.
Trunks for Ladies,
Trunks for Gentlemen,
Sole Leather Trunks,

made of English Oak Tanned Hide, riveted with Copper, and put together so as to resist the "irrepressible conflict" between railroads and baggage—warranted the STRONGEST MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Leather Traveling Bags,
Carpet Traveling Bags,
Shopping Reticules,

Childrens' Satchels for 50 cents—sold elsewhere for 75 cents. We sell at ten per cent. advance from manufacturers' prices, at BALDWIN'S,

May 30. 38, 38, 38, 38 Market st.

GLUE AND HOOP IRON.

A GOOD SUPPLY ON HAND. For sale by

May 30. HATHAWAY & CO.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES

LADIES' TRUNKS.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE STATE,
LOWER THAN ALL OTHERS.

Enquire for yourselves, and make comparison. We sell the best

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

for the least money and the smallest advance from Manufacturers' prices, at 34 Market st., 34.

May 30. MYERS & MOORE.

FLOUR AND SHEETING.

50 BBLS. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR;
50 " Super. "
15 bales Beaver Creek Sheetings. For sale by

May 28. A. E. HALL.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

259 HHDS.
4 TIERCES, } *Choice New Crop Cardenas Molasses,*
42 BARRELS }

In new, bright and strong packages, now landing from the Brig S. P. Brown, direct from Cardenas. For sale in lots, at the *very lowest market price,* by

May 26, 1860. HATHAWAY & CO.

CINCINNATI BACON.

30 HHDS. *strictly choice* Bacon Sides and Shoulders, to arrive. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

May 30th.

CRACKERS.

RECEIVED per schr. Jonas Smith, a fresh supply of Boston, Soda, Butter and Lemmon Crackers. For sale by

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
May 29. S. E. cor. Market and 2d sts.

BUTTER—BUTTER.

6 FIRKINS PRIME BUTTER, received per Schr. A. J. DeRosset, and for sale by BIZZELL & CO.

May 25.

CRACKERS—CRACKERS.

25 BBLS. SUGAR CRACKERS;
10 Half-Bbls. do.
15 bbls. Soda do.

Just received and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.

May 29.

STANDARD WORKS,

TO BE FOUND AT KELLEY'S
NEW BOOK STORE.

Pulpit Eloquence of the 19th Century.
Political Text-Book or Encyclopedia, by M. W. Cluskey.
Prose and Poetry of Europe and America.
The Works of Josephus. Stern's Works.
Lorenzo Daw's Works.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Cruden's Condensed Concordance.
Livingston's Travels and Researches in South Africa.
History of Napoleon Bonaparte, by J. S. C. Abbott.
Adventures of Don Quixote, 100 illustrations.
The Female Poets of America.
Scott's Poetical Works.
The Koran, by G. Sale.
Flander's Lives and Times of the Chief Justices of the U. S.
Life of Aaron Burr, by Parton.
Arctic Expedition, by Dr. Kane.
Everett's Orations and Speeches.
History of the Constitution of the U. S.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.
Tales of a Grandfather, by Sir Walter Scott.
Macaulay's Modern British Essayists.
Spark's Life of Franklin.
Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.
History and Repository of Pulpit Eloquence.
Life of Thomas Jefferson, by Randall.
Parton's Life of Andrew Jackson.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 vols.
Webster's Master Pieces.
Napoleon and His Marshals, by Headley.
Public and Private History of Louis Napoleon.
Charles Lamb's Works Complete, 5 vols.
Goldsmith's " " 4 vols.
Leigh Hunt's " " 4 vols.
Macaulay's History of England, 4 vols.
E. A. Poe's Miscellaneous Works, 4 vols.
Cosmos, a Description of the Universe, by Humboldt, 5 vols.
Simm's Life of Gen. Marion.
Weem's do. do. do.
Do. do. do. Washington.
Do. do. do. Franklin. May 29.

$25 REWARD

WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and delivery of my boy SOLOMON, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him. He left my premises near White Hall on Tuesday morning last. Solomon is about 27 years old, dark complex on, has thick lips, looks grum when not talking; has a scar on the left hand, between the thumb and fore finger, has a full head of hair, is about five feet, 10 or 11 inches high. It is possible that the said boy will endeavor to make his way to a free State. J. J. D. LUCAS.

May 29th, 1860 226-2t—40-tf

CLOSING EXERCISES OF DR. DEEMS' SCHOOLS.

WILSON, N. C.

THE THIRD SESSION of these Schools will close on Thursday the 14th day of June.

The examination will commence on Monday of the same week. The Rev. R. J. Heflin, of Raleigh, will deliver the annual sermon on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the students will be addressed by Geo. V. Strong, Esq., of Goldsboro'.

Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock the Cadets of the Military Academy will give an entertainment in declamations, and Wednesday evening the young ladies of the Seminary will give a musical Soiree, followed by original Speeches from the Cadets of the first class.

The patrons and friends of the Schools and the public generally are invited to attend.

May 29th, 1860. 226-1t—38 2t

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!! MOLASSES!!!

400 HHDS., 13 TIERCES, 27 BBLS. } CHOICE CARDENAS MOLASSES, in extra hooped, new and bright packages, cargo brig "Sarah Starr," direct from Cardenas, landing this day, and for sale by

May 21, 1860. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

E. R. DURKEE & CO.'S

SELECT SPICES.

Guaranteed not only

ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE,

but ground from fresh Spices, selected and cleansed by us expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost. They are beautifully packed in tinfoil, (lined with paper,) to prevent injury by keeping, and are full weight, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short. We warrant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor,

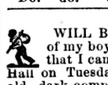
BEYOND ALL COMPARISON,

as a single trial will abundantly prove.

Manufactured only by E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
Feb. 14—137&25-tf 181 Pearl street, New York.

DR. A. & J. SMALL,

Operative and Mechanical Dentists.



THANKFUL for the uncommonly liberal patronage already received from the people of this county, Dr. A. SMALL has associated with himself his brother, J. SMALL, whose merits as a Dentist, to be appreciated only require to be known; and they are determined to perform every operation as well as it is in their power to do it, and to deserve the confidence of all.

☞ Those so situated that they cannot come to town, can be accommodated at their homes by dropping us a note.

Office on the first floor of the JOURNAL Building, Wilmington, N. C. [April 24—197&35-tf

GENTS' DRESS ARTICLES,

Per Last European Steamer.

20 DOZ. NEW STYLE SILK NECK TIES, for all kinds of Collars.

FRENCH SUSPENDERS, in great variety.
Fine Pocket Cutlery.
English Brushes and Combs.
English Lavender Water; a great variety of Toilet articles.

The prices lower than the lowest, at

May 29—d&w BALDWIN'S, 38 Market st.

EXAMINE, EXAMINE, EXAMINE.

WE have just opened an assortment of JACQUINET AND ORGANDIE ROBES, from 6 to 10 Flounces. 50 per cent. less than the early season prices. S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.,

May 29. ☞ Old Stand, Corner store.

CIDER.

A SMALL LOT OF SWEET CHAMPAGNE CIDER, in store and for sale by

May 29. BIZZELL & CO.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	6 50	@	16 00
BUCKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 80
New	1 90	@	2 10
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	14	@	15
Rio	12½	@	14½
St. Domingo	12	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	9	@	10¾
strict mid'g	00	@	11
good mid'g	00	@	11¼
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	12½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb.	7¼	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 50
Superfine	0 00	@	7 25
Fine	0 00	@	7 00
Cross	0 00	@	6 75
GLUE, ℔ lb.,	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.,			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	60		00
5 tons and over, "	60		00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1		25
Per ton,	9	00	@10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	75	@	80
Oats	48	@	55
Pease, Cow	85	@	95
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½	@	6
Dry	7½	@	9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 10	@	1 20
N. River	95	@	1 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	25	@	27
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans.	50	@	55
Liquorse, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	40	@	45
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple,	75	@	1 00
do. Peach,	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	2 75
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 60
Hard	0 00	@	1 55
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 80
do. in order	0 00	@	2 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale	3 00	@	4 00
do. No. 1	1 50	@	2 25
do. No. 2	1 20	@	1 25
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 15
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	40½	@	41
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3½	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bushel	40	@	1 60
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do.	1 00	@	1 25
℔ bbl.	2 25	@	9 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	13	@	13½
Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	00	@	11
Hog round	11½	@	12
Western Bacon, Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	9	@	9½
N. C. Lard	12	@	12½
West'n do	11	@	12
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 50	@	20 00
Clear do	20 00	@	21 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	13 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	25	@	50
do. dead	45	@	50
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 50	@	2 50
Mutton	1 50	@	2 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	0 00	@	80
do. fm store	0 00	@	0 95
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	9
Muscovado	7	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10¾	@	12
C. Yellow	9½	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	3 50	@	5 00
Common	2 00	@	2 25
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	12 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	@	12 25
Mill, prime	9 00	@	10 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	8 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:	On deck.		Under deck.	
TO NEW YORK.				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00		$ 00	@ 40
Rosin do.	00		00	@ 35
Spirits Turpentine do.	00		00	@ 55
Flour do.	00		00	@ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00		0	@ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00		1 00	@ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00		0	@ 2½
Tobacco, ℔ hhd.	00		8	@ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00		0	@ 5
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00		9	@ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5 00	5 00	@ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00		00	@ 35
Rosin "	00		00	@ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00		00	@ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0		0	@ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00		0 00	@ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	00		0	@ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0		00	@ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00	@0 00	4 00	@ 5 00
TO BOSTON.				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00		00	@ 40
Rosin "	00		00	@ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00		00	@ 60
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00		0 00	@ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00		5	@ 6
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0		00	@ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ cts. per quarter.

THE WITHDRAWING STATES—WHAT DELEGATES SHOULD BE ADMITTED AT BALTIMORE.—In most of the Southern States whose delegates withdrew from the Charleston Convention, an appeal will be made to the Democratic people of such States, to test fully how far they will sustain the action of such withdrawing delegates, or what further action they will suggest, demand, or agree to.

In some States apparently, efforts will be made to get up outside delegations to take the place of those withdrawing, and at the same time to pursue a directly opposite course from those whose places they propose to fill.

Suppose that, under these circumstances, two or more sets of delegates from any of these States appear at Baltimore and apply for admission, or suppose only one set so appears and applies—how shall the question of admission be decided between contesting sets of delegates, or even where there may be no contest, does it therefore follow that the one applying must be entitled to admission?

Let us look. Take the case of Alabama. Alabama has a regular Democratic organization,—a regular State Executive Committee, and upon it alone devolves the right and duty, when the emergency arises, to issue a call for the holding of a State Convention; and no State Convention otherwise called, would be entitled to be regarded as a part of the regular organization of the Democratic party of Alabama. So it is in Georgia; and so, we suppose, in other States. If, in pursuance of the regular usages of the party, in any withdrawing State, Conventions are held and delegates appointed or re-appointed to Baltimore, they cannot be refused, and no bogus, private arrangement delegates can be admitted. As for the withdrawing delegates, unless re-appointed with fresh instructions, none of *them* will apply, and it is doubtful if they will in any case, so there is no use in getting foolish over that matter.

☞ The nominations made at Baltimore and Chicago do not appear to give much satisfaction. Seward's friends, of course, are mad; the "little villian" Raymond, of the New York *Times*, is down on Massa Greely, and Massa Greely comes back on him. Thurlow Weed and the Albany Regency threaten to bolt, but *they won't*, if they see any chance of "the spoils."—Weed and Raymond poked fun at Greely during the sessions of the Convention at Chicago, but then he slayed Seward there, and now coolly mocks them. The "happy family" get along.

The Bell and Everett ticket is, of course, quite "respectable;" but live issues must be met plainly—they cannot be slurred over. Candidates must be live men of the day—not men of a different era,—not mere rhetoricians. In the earnest struggles of the day, Bell and Everett will hardly bear a hand.

There is another Convention to meet. The Democrats are to try their hands again. Will *they* succeed? A review of the field will show any thinking person that the chances for the success of the Democracy are daily gaining ground from the errors of their competitors, and it only remains for them to make the proper use of these chances.

Upon the party's knowing how to do this, and doing it, will depend much of its own future and of the future of the country; for, as we have already said, the prospects are rapidly improving and it only depends upon ourselves to realize the promise which these prospects hold out. We can realize such promise.—It is plainly on the programme to elect the Democratic nominees triumphantly *upon principle*. Let us not sacrifice *that*, and we will be perfectly safe.

A "Tall" Candidate.

It is said that Abe Lincoln, the Republican nominee for President, is six feet, three inches in height.

The New York friends of Mr. Seward appear to be very considerably put out by the overslaughing of that gentleman at Chicago. Thurlow Weed and the other managers hardly take any pains to conceal their chagrin and disappointment at the promotion of a comparatively new and undistinguished man, over the head of the great leader and organizer of the Northern Sectional Party. Mr. Seward himself felt so confident of his own nomination, that he went home to Auburn, so as to be in a position to receive the news with calmness. We may fancy his feelings.

Lincoln, it is said, is a Kentucky man by birth. It is a remarkable thing how many leaders of the anti-Southern party owe their birth to the section against whose rights they war. From Birney to Lincoln, nearly all the Abolition and Black Republican candidates for President have been natives of the South. Fremont and Lincoln are ready illustrations.

The general opinion appears to be that the Chicago Convention made a mistake in their nomination for the Vice Presidency. The New England States will be pretty apt to go Republican, at any rate—the object was to have conciliated Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Hamlin is too far to the North-east to meet the views of these mineral States.

☞ In the Republican Wigwam at Chicago, they had a portrait of Hon. David C. Broderick, of California, who was killed in a duel, by Judge Terry, of the same State. Beneath the portrait were written these words, "They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of slavery and to a corrupt administration."

Mr. Broderick never made use of these words, and the attempt to make capital out of his melancholy end is worthy of the base party by whom such attempt has been persistently made.

☞ George W. Thompson, Esq., is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in Wake county, and Edward Graham Haywood, Henry Mordecai and W. R. Cox, Esq., for the House of Commons. Resolutions were passed at the County Convention, one of which recommends the nomination of Hon. S. A. Douglas by the adjourned Convention to meet at Baltimore on the 18th June.

☞ Mrs. Cunningham, the self-styled widow of Dr. Burdell, has gone to California "to be quiet." California is a queer place for quiet, especially as the papers will have trumpeted her coming long before she does come.

☞ Moses A. Bledsoe, Esq., of Raleigh, having failed of obtaining a re-nomination from the Wake County Democratic Convention which met at Raleigh on the 21st inst., announces himself in to-day's *Standard*, as "an independent Democratic candidate for the Senate in Wake County."

MORE MOLASSES—The Brig S. P. Brown, from Cardenas, to Hathaway & Co., arrived last evening, bringing 259 hhds., 4 tcs. and 42 bbls. Molasses. Our market is now well supplied, and purchasers in the interior would find it to their interest to buy in this market, as prices are fully as low as any other.

ANOTHER CARGO.—The Br. Brig Return arrived here last evening from Newport, Eng., laden with iron for the Western end of the W., C. & R. R. R.

☞ At auction this morning, D. Pigott, Auctioneer, sold five shares of W. & W. R. R. stock at $75 50 per share, cash, dividend off.

☞ The Boston *Post* calls Giddings "an old-fashioned, brass-mounted Abolitionist."

☞ The Wilmington *Herald* of yesterday, (Thursday,) in saying that we publish a Douglas communication signed "People," without dissent or comment, is mistaken. The *Journal* of the day in which that communication appears (the 23d) bears evidence that our views in regard to a particular question, and to Mr. Douglas' position thereon, have experienced *no* change since the meeting of the Democratic National Convention at Charleston,—none since the publication of Mr. Douglas' Harper's Magazine article—none since the first enunciation of the doctrine now known as "Squatter Sovereignty." In the very first article under the Editorial head of the *Journal* of the 23d, under the caption of "Douglas Meeting," we say:—

"Mr. Douglas, so far as we can see, is no better and no worse now than he was when the Charleston Convention met and parted. * * * * We have always been opposed to the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and, so far as that is concerned, have been, from the first, opposed to Mr. Douglas, but have never thought of accusing him of anything like abolitionism or Free Soilism."

Mr. Douglas is a gentleman whose energy, boldness, frankness and ability we admire, but from whom we had differed, and do still differ on a particular point frequently stated by us. As *we* understood the Cincinnati platform, and as we think it ought to be understood,—as its author distinctly said he meant it to be understood—it meets our entire approbation, but Mr. Douglas' construction does *not*. We cannot, therefore, go for it unexplained;—whether the explanation required be given in so many words, or through the known and proclaimed views of the candidates selected, is, to us, a matter of perfect indifference. We would never stultify ourselves by shirking under a set of bald platitudes as the so-called "Union party" did at Baltimore.

In an article last September, in commenting upon Judge Douglas' article in Harper's Magazine for that month, entitled "The Dividing Line Between Federal and Local Authority.—Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. By Stephen A. Douglas," we made this remark: "This last move has, perhaps, been his most imprudent one, as it draws an impassible line of demarcation between the writer and many strong Democrats at the South, who, mindful of past services, and confiding in present feelings of friendship, were willing to overlook in Mr. Douglas' case everything that *could* be overlooked, but who cannot overlook this assumption of a position so irreconcilable with their views of sound political doctrine."

The history of the Democratic party since that time has proved the accuracy of the above remark. The Charleston Convention made plainly apparent the line of demarcation between Mr. Douglas and many strong Democrats at the South. It is all so, just as we said then. We then used no harsh words—we use none now. We think we were right then—we think we were right at Charleston—we see nothing new that has arisen either since September or since April. We are rather unpliable. We seek no office and we ask no favors.

But we have never said that the position assumed in Mr. Douglas Harper's Magazine article placed an impassible line of demarcation between us and Mr. Douglas. *On that point*, he does not meet our views, and we therefore have honestly opposed his nomination, and still oppose it, and that on principle, altogether. As between Mr. Douglas' position and the positions of several other leading Democrats, we much prefer theirs to his, but Mr. Douglas' position is certainly better than that of Bell, and incomparably better than that of Lincoln.

IMPORTANT.—The peculiar position of the Supreme Court of the United States causes an unusual amount of interest to attach to the elections of the present year, upon which will depend the political character of the Executive, and measurably, also, of the United States Senate for years to come.

Within the next four years, in all human probability, at least four vacancies will occur upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and upon the manner in which such vacancies shall be filled will depend the character and complexion of that Court for long years to come. Of the importance of having this high tribunal organized in a proper manner, and with a due regard to the constitutional rights of all sections of the country, there can be doubt, and as little that it would not be so arranged in the event that the filling of the anticipated vacancies should devolve upon Mr. Abram, or Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Seward, or Mr. Hannibal Hamlin.

☞ It will be seen by a letter in another column, that Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, for reasons satisfactory to himself, declines to be a candidate for re-election to the Legislature of North Carolina. We need hardly say that we sincerely regret this determination, while it makes it our duty to urge upon the Democratic citizens in the several districts throughout the county the added necessity for taking prompt action in sending delegates to the County Convention to be held at June Court. We trust that all the districts will have held meetings this week, or will hold them next week at the farthest.

The remarks and suggestions contained in Mr. Ashe's letter will be found worthy of attention.

"Prize Declamations."

The examination and "Prize Declamations" of the "Wilmington Male and Female Seminary," took place yesterday afternoon and evening in the Town Hall.—There was a goodly attendance of parents and others and the impression was that the young gentlemen acquitted themselves most creditably and that their proficiency spoke volumes for the industry and ability of Mr. Jewett, their instructor.

We understand that the prizes for Declamations were awarded to the different classes as follows:

FIRST CLASS.—*First Prize*, to James McD. French, "The Irish Union,"—*Second Prize*, to William J. H. Bellamy, "The Prisoner of Herculaneum."

SECOND CLASS.—*First Prize* to James M. Brown, "Destruction of Sennacherib,"—*Second prize* to James C. Stevenson, "Death of Adams and Jefferson."

THIRD CLASS.—*First Prize*, to William Martin, "Death of Napoleon,"—*Second Prize* to Leighton L. Boon, "The value of Education."—*Daily Jour., 24th.*

YIELDING THEIR MANHOOD.—This is a favorite form of expression with certain of the partizans of "Mr. Douglas or nobody." They contend, as Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, did at Charleston, that neither upon platform or candidate can they concede anything to the just rights and feelings of the South, without "yielding their manhood." The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, one of whose editors, (A. D. Banks, formerly of Petersburg, Va.,) was present as a spectator at Charleston, repeats this cant. The *Enquirer* coolly claims that the only object of re-assembling at Baltimore is to ratify Mr. Douglas' nomination on his own terms. This, it claims, is due to somebody's manhood. But a different course might be thought consistent with the manhood of others, who have no desire to give up all claims to the possession of that quality.

☞ The Eclectic Magazine for June is on our table. H. Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor. Published at No. 5 Beekman street, New York, at $5 a year.

The illustration in the present number is a portrait of Count Cavour, President of the Council of Ministers of the King of Sardinia. Cavour, and not Victor Emanuel, is regarded by the "knowing ones" as the real mainspring of the "new movements" in Italy.

The Eclectic contains a sketch of this celebrated statesman, taken from the London Eclectic Review.—The other contents of the number appear to be able and interesting.

☞ The Japan Fever is cooling down a good deal. The Commissioners are a quiet, orderly, and, about their own business, reserved people.

Furthermore, the fifty thousand dollars appropriated to meet the expenses of their reception and entertainment, are showing premonitory symptoms of giving out. Everybody that gets a chance to send in a big bill against the Government, on account of the Japanese, sends it in without conscience. The Panama Railroad charged nearly four thousand dollars for carrying the crowd over the Isthmus. The bill that the Messrs. Willard will bring in, will be a bill and no mistake.

They bring some beautiful presents from the Emperor to the President. These he can only accept on behalf of the nation. They will probably be deposited in the Museum of the Patent Office.

☞ Wm. C. Preston, formerly Senator from South Carolina, died on Tuesday last in the city of Columbia, S. C., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Mr. Preston was one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Senate during his service in that body, and as the grand nephew of Patrick Henry, he seems to have inherited that rare gift of eloquence which the "Forest-born Demosthenes" possessed in so remarkable a degree.

☞ We have before us "The Cuban Messenger," a weekly paper in the English language, the publication of which has just been commenced in the city of Havanna—E. J. Gomez, Director, J. W. Bryant and J. L. Wyman, Publishers. Price $5 a year. The Messenger is intended for those strangers who do not speak the Spanish language, and to be a commercial paper for the information of the English and Americans. It is neatly got up. It is dated May 15th, and reports in the harbor of Havana 70 ships and barques, 96 brigs and 30 schooners—one up for Wilmington.

Georgia lumber sold at $30 per M.

☞ The Prussian Chambers have voted the supplies for putting the army on a war footing.

The British gun factories are working night and day on a prodigious scale, forging Armstrong guns of all sizes from 6 to 100 pounders. It is expected that 1,200 guns, chiefly of the larger description, will be made this year.

There are more men under arms in Italy than there were even in the palmiest days of the Roman Empire. Russia is arming. China is arming. Everybody appears inclined for hostilities, and all this arises out of the policy of an Emperor who deliberately announces that the Empire is peace, and proves his sincerity by two bloody wars within ten years.

☞ "Old Abe" Lincoln, the nominee of the Republican Convention, claims to be the author, inventor, and discoverer of the irrepressible conflict, and his friends charge Seward with having stolen his thunder.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Upper Black River District.

Pursuant to a previous public notice, a respectable portion of the Democrats of Upper Black River District assembled at Harrell's Store, on Saturday, the 19th May, when, on motion of E. G. Ward, Esq., John Corbett was called to the Chair, and C. W. McClammy, Jr., appointed Secretary. At the request of the chairman, G. E. Ward explained the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to represent said district in the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on Tuesday, June 12th, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent the people of New Hanover county in the next General Assembly.

On motion of G. W. Dyes, the chair appointed J. W. Taylor, G. W. Dyes, J. S. Newton, Wm. Robinson, Usher Newkirk and C. W. McClammy, Jr., a committee to draft and report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee retired, and after an absence of a few minutes, returned and reported through their chairman, John W. Taylor, the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the National Democratic Party, and believe it to be the only party that can successfully contend against the Republican party of the North, and save our glorious Constitution and Union consecrated by the blood of our fathers.

Resolved, That the platform of principles adopted by the late Democratic State Convention, meets our hearty approval, and that we will cheerfully support their nominee for Governor—John W. Ellis—our present excellent Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That the course of our representative in Congress, Hon. Warren Winslow, meets our entire approbation, and that his deserved popularity and conspicuous position reflects credit on the State at large.

Resolved, That James Buchanan has faithfully discharged the duties of an exciting Presidential term, and has successfully defended the Constitution against all attacks, whether foreign or at home.

Resolved, That we believe the National Democratic Party able—*that it has the right principles*—and that it *alone* has the power to save the Union, and that we will support its candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest for the Senate, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, and for the House of Commons, James Fulton and J. A. Corbett, Esqs., but that we will cheerfully support the nominees of the Convention.

Resolved, That we suggest to the Convention the propriety of nominating a candidate for Sheriff of this county.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint three delegates to represent us in the County Convention.

Under the last resolution the chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates:—James Kerr, C. T. Fennell and Wm. Robinson, and on motion of E. G. Ward, J. W. Taylor, C. W. McClammy, Jr., and John Corbett were appointed alternate delegates.

On motion of Elbridge Ward it was

Ordered, That the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors of the *Journal*, with the request that they be published.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion of Usher Newkirk, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN CORBETT, Ch'n.

C. W. MCCLAMMY, Jr., Sec'y.

DROUGHT IN KANSAS.—*Leavenworth, May 22d.*—A distressing drought prevails throughout the Territory from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains. But little rain has fallen for ninety days.

A fire here yesterday destroyed Bracklin's drug store—loss $35,000; no insurance. J. Russell's stables were also consumed.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—*St. Louis, May 21.*—The Democratic Convention in the first congressional district of Arkansas has nominated Hon. T. C. Hindman for re-election to Congress. The Convention then endorsed the action of the Southern States at the Charleston Convention, and appointed N. P. Burrows and S. D. Carroll as delegates, and Hon. T. T. Hindmen and N. Bart. Pearce as alternates to the Baltimore Convention.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22.—The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Picayune reports that Gen. Ampudia was concentrating his forces, preparatory to an attack upon the city of Mexico.

There had been a change in the Juarez Cabinet.

The city of San Luis Potosi was in the possession of Gen. Uraga, with a force of Liberals.

A crisis in the affairs of Mexico was impending, and distress prevailed everywhere.

Zuloaga had been imprisoned by Miramon.

An expedition was being organized by the Liberals against Puebla, under the command of Miranda.

News from New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., May 23.—The mail from Santa Fe, New Mexico, arrived to-day, having left there on the 17th inst.

Six companies of dragoons had arrived, and, with the mounted rifles now at Fort Union, are making preparations to open the campaign against the Kiowa Indians. They are also looking out a new site for a fort on Red river, some forty miles this side. When this is established Fort Union will be abandoned. Large forces are concentrating also at Pawnee Fork, and with proper management the Indians will be thoroughly punished.—No Indians were seen on the route.

Items from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—The Steam Ship *Arizona* has arrived from Brazos, bringing dates to the 20th inst., and $150,000 in specie. The news is unimportant.

The *Pacific* has arrived from New York.

A meeting of the principal citizens of Galveston, Texas, was held on the — inst., irrespective of party.—The action of the Southern Delegates, in withdrawing from the National Democratic Convention, as well as Southern Platform, were heartily endorsed.

"A member of the American party having expressed his astonishment that Rufus Choate was not nominated instead of Hon. John Bell, Col. M., of the same party, and a member of the last house, remarked that Rufus Choate was dead! 'O, yes,' said Mr. T., "I know that; but then *he* has been dead but a short time."

A contract is being made with the American Colonization Society, for the support, in Liberia, of the Africans captured by the Wyandotte and Mohawk.

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

Gentlemen: As the time is fast approaching for you to make your county nominations, the requirements of business, both private and official, compel me to say to you that I must decline the honor of representing you in the next Legislature. I felt extremely proud of being elected by you two years since, while absent from the country, and this feeling made me more solicitous, if that was possible, to discharge the duties of a Senator faithfully and to your satisfaction.—If not out of the way, I will state that I was well seconded in my efforts to take care of your interests by our friends Messrs. Bryan and Moore, both of whom, by their assiduous attention to business and obliging manners, obtained an influence in the Councils of the State, of which their respective friends may well feel proud. It is to be regretted exceedingly that the former declines a re-election.

I would be doing injustice to my feelings if I closed this communication without addressing to my democratic friends a word or two of advice on matters of party interest. No party can have a permanent existence without a proper organization, and it is solely by the force of organization that the Democracy of America has been able to impress upon the age the truth and value of its great conservative principles. Is our organization *now* as good and perfect as it was *formerly*? I am afraid not. We are divided upon both national and domestic issues. I will consider the last first.

Since our last State election the question of the division of our county has sprung up a matter of considerable interest to a large portion of our voters.

Our opponents entertaining, in the event of a division, a hope of destroying our influence, very naturally encouraged the project, and I regret to say that a good deal of feeling and excitement has been got up. Now, to my mind, this is a plain matter, and easily settled to the satisfaction of our friends and to the disappointment of our opponents. No Democrat insists upon a division unless a majority of the voters residing within the proposed limits of the new County should desire it. This desire can easily be ascertained by requesting the friends of the measure at our ensuing August election to endorse upon their Senatorial ticket "for division," and those opposed to it, "against division."—The judges at the different precincts in the proposed county, can cast up and make public the number of votes given for and against division, as they do for candidates. If a majority of such voters want a division, they should, beyond all question, have it. But if the result should be the contrary, then the matter should be allowed to rest. I therefore think it prudent, that the June County Convention should recommend a settlement of the question in this manner.

I will now, before closing, say a few words on the subject of our National organization. Our State Convention held in April last, honored me with the appointment of a state delegate to Charleston, and in that capacity I attended that Convention, and I will give you a short account of its "doings and misdoings." Before the Convention was organized, it was manifest that harmony and friendly feeling, which have always prevailed in and indeed controlled National Conventions, were sadly wanting. No conciliation of different interests was exhibited, hence the Convention, after a session of ten days, failing to make any nomination, adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of next month, when I hope a better feeling will be manifested. The course of the North Carolina delegation was eminently conservative. Preferring the establishment of good, sound principles to the promotion of men, we unanimously adopted the resolutions reported by a majority of the States of the Union, (each and all of them being Democratic States,) and instructed our Chairman to pledge the delegation to their support. But, while we were thus earnest in the support of correct principles, we—as our different votes will attest—were not factious in our support of any particular candidate; but, on the contrary, showed a willingness to vote for any worthy democrat who would endorse and sanction the principles we had avowed as true and correct. I will say, further, that the resolutions above referred to, and which constituted what was known as the "majority platform," received the support of every State which can safely be relied on as giving a Democratic vote in our next Presidential election. This, then, can justly be considered as entering into and making a part of the creed of the National Democracy. You will, doubtless, want to know if such was the character of these resolutions, why were they not adopted by the Convention? The answer is easily given. A majority of the Convention came from States which are now abolitionized, and while many were willing to admit the justice of the resolutions, they voted against their adoption, for the reason that the abolitionists would beat them at home. We could not find any justification for the denial of the just and constitutional rights of Southern States in any such argument of mere expediency. I have said this much in defence of our delegation. A few words personal to myself, and I will close this communication.

It has been insinuated against me that I sympathized with the delegates who seceded from the Convention. Well, gentlemen, I will meet the accusation, not with a denial, but a confession. I not only sympathized with them in their feelings, but thought many of them would have been guilty of a violation of the trust and confidence reposed in them by their Conventions if they had not seceded. Several of these delegations did just what they were instructed to do. But they have been denounced as seceders, disunionists, and enemies of the National Democracy. Seceders from the Convention they certainly were; but, if any of them were disunionists, I know not and care not. If they were enemies of the National Democracy, they took an odd way of showing it. In my opinion, by their secession they saved it—the Democracy—from inevitable ruin and defeat. At the *time* of their secession, the delegates from the Abolition States showed a fixed determination (they had the power) to force upon the Convention the adoption of the minority platform, the principal resolution of which, if not so intended, was beyond all question just such as one as Mr. Seward and his allies desired. It was thus worded:

2. *Resolved*, That all questions in regard to the rights of property in States or Territories arising under the Constitution of the United States are judicial in their character, and the Democratic party is pledged to abide by and faithfully carry out such determination of these questions as has been or may be made by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This resolution, reported originally by Gov. Payne, of Ohio, on behalf of the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, was subsequently re-reported in the following modified form, by Mr. Samuels, of Iowa:

2. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of Territorial Legislatures, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

3. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

With some change in the wording, there is none in the meaning or interpretation.

Now, it is well known that Mr. Seward has time after time avowed the policy of assailing the institutions of the South by stocking the federal judiciary with creatures of the abolition party. I am willing to admit the supreme authority of this tribunal (in all cases arising in law and equity) but am unwilling to empower it to dictate to democracy an article of political faith. Yet such would have been the result of the above resolution, had it been forced upon the Convention, which would have been the case, had its friends not been intimidated by the action of the Southern seceders. As a member of the Democratic Party, I thank them for the service they have rendered the country in preventing the incorporation into our platform of any such damnable heresy.—And I feel no hesitation in saying, that had it been insisted on, one half of the North Carolina delegation would have followed their example. We are further told that they demanded intervention for protection, and this is held up as a monstrous innovation. The protection they desired, was nothing more than the guarantees of the Constitution. They were willing to abide by the opinions expressed by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision, though without committing themselves to any decision which that Court might make under any future organization. We are asked if friends of the National Democracy, why they were not satisfied with the Cincinnati Platform? I will ask why did the Raleigh Convention representing the Democracy of North Carolina insist on a resolution explanatory of that platform? The answer is plain, simple and satisfactory.—Partisan ingenuity has engrafted on that platform a signification never intended, and which the South has always rejected. A platform thus capable of a double construction—one to suit the North, the other the South—could be nothing but a cheat—a fraud. Some explanation was necessary, and in making it the great difficulty was whether the South should adopt the doctrine of squatter soverignty as now insisted upon, or insist on equal rights in the Union. No argument is necessary to satisfy an unprejudiced mind what course we should have taken. I ardently cherish the noble principles of Democracy. I love the Union. But North Carolina is my mother. She is the mother of my ancestors as far back as the fourth generation. I love her and cherish her more than all, and never with my consent shall she be deprived of any of her Constitutional rights. It is this feeling of my bosom that doubtless made me show such excitement in the Charleston Convention, as to subject me to the censure of my friends. In conclusion, I hope that we will reassemble in Baltimore in a more conciliatory mood, and that the result of our labors will be such as to command the support of the united Democracy throughout the Union.

I remain, Gentlemen,
With much respect,
Your friend,
WM. S. ASHE.

Additional California News.

ST. JOSEPHS, May 23.—At San Francisco, on the 11th instant, 10,000 bags of Costa Rica coffee brought, at auction, 15⅞ cents. Rio is quoted at 15 cents, and dull. Sales of 2,000 tons of Cumberland coal, in bulk, at $16.

The entire appropriations made by the California Legislature for the ensuing fiscal year foots up $1,164,000, about $34,000 of which goes to pay off claims. Something over $200,000 will remain in the treasury after satisfying all the demands now due.

In two or three days the telegraphic communication will be complete between San Francisco and Vassalia, 210 miles southeast, on the Butterfield route.

The Washoe silver mining accounts continue exciting in details. Every day it is shown that leads which had been reported very rich turn out of little value, whilst others of which nothing had been heard are found to be immensely valuable.

"Did the guard present arms to you, Mrs. Partington?" asked a commissary, as he met her at the entrance of a marquee. "You mean the century?" said she, smiling. "I have heard so much about the tainted field, that I believe I could deplore an attachment into line myself, and secure them as well as an officer. You ask me if the guard presented arms. He didn't; but a sweet little man, with an epilepsy on his shoulder and a smile on his face, did, and asked me if I wouldn't go into a tent and smile. I told him that we could both smile as well outside, when he politely touched his chateau and left me."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 24th, 1860.

The Steamship Persia, which sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 12th inst., has arrived at this port, with dates to the date of her departure.

The Garibaldi expedition to Sicily is the principal topic of the papers.

He sailed on the night of the 5th inst., near Genoa, with 2,200 men, but no intelligence of his landing had been received. His friend, Col. De Medici, has enrolled 6,000 others to sail, which were about to embark.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 12, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales of the week reached 65,000 bales, at an improvement in prices of 1/16d. a ⅛d., principally in the fairer qualities; middling and inferior qualities firm and market generally unchanged; holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales. Fair Orleans 8d.; middling Orleans 6 5/8d.; fair uplands 7 1/4d.; middling uplands 6 3-16d. Stock on hand 1,038,000 bales, of which 838,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs.—The weather is favorable for the crops, which caused a dullness in the flour market. Wheat is firm. Corn has declined 6d a 1s. Wakefield's circular says yellow has declined 1s., white 2s.

Bacon buoyant, and has advanced 1 a 2s.

Rosin is firm.

Spirits Turpentine is dull at 35s. Business opened heavily, but improved at the close.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 24, 1860.

YESTERDAY.—SENATE—The discussion of the Territorial Resolutions were continued. The House had under consideration the Pacific telegraph and Legislative appropriation bills.

The Chinese embassy visited both Houses of Congress yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1860.

SENATE—Yesterday, the Senate passed the bill for transporting the captured Africans to Africa. The four first of Senator Davis' Territorial Resolutions were adopted.

HOUSE—The Pacific Telegraph Bill was amended and passed.

The Pacific Railroad was discussed.

No general news.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1860.

The Senate on yesterday, passed Mr. Davis' Territorial Resolutions, after having variously amended them.

The House was occupied with private bills during the whole day.

DUEL AT SAVANNAH.—*Savannah, May 24.*—A duel took place this morning at Screven's Ferry, between C. A. L. Lamar and Commodore Moore, late of the Texas navy. The difficulty grew out of the evidence of the latter in the Farnham case. Shots were exchanged, but the difficulty was amicably settled.

CONSUL HARRIS NOT DEAD.—*New York, May 24.*—A Shanghai circular of March 22 says that the latest intelligence from Jeddo states that the health of Consul Harris had improved.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in *every instance* certain *deficiences* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success.—There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,* or any affection whatever of the *Throat* or *Lungs* inducing *Consumption*, use No. 1, which is also the No. for *Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite*, and from all *Chronic Complaints* arising from *Over-use, General Debility*, and *Nervous Prostration.* No. 2 for *Liver Complaints.* No. 3, for *Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption.* It is *Taken by Drops* and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for *Female Irregularities. Hysteria. Weakness, &c.* See special directions for this. For *Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney*, and *Bladder Complaints*, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the *Blood Food* $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 499 Broadway, New York,
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES,
March 5th, 1860—153&27-eowly Druggist.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the PLANTATION situated at the head of Sapelo Sound, in Georgia, containing 4,000 to 4,500 acres of LAND, of which 2,500 are open for cultivation—1,500 acres of it will produce 50 TO 60 *BUSHELS GROUND NUTS* to the acre, (being peculiarly adapted to this cultivation,) and 250 acres will produce 35 to 40 bushels Corn to the acre. On the place is a very comfortable framed Dwelling, and Cabins which will accommodate 100 Negroes, together with Stables, Cotton Houses, and all necessary buildings.

This is one of the most desirable residences on the Seaboard of Georgia, perfectly healthy, good Water, and an abundance of Fish, Oysters and Game. Vessels drawing twenty-five feet water can load at the landing. The steamers running from Savannah to Florida pass by this Plantation daily.

A great bargain and liberal terms will be given.

C. A. L. LAMAR, Savannah.

Refers to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington, N. Ca.

April 5th, 1860. 181&33-3m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, June 9th, 1860.

$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 637 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000:

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 "	50,000	60 "	500
1 "	30,000	153 "	400
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations	3,800
1 "	10,000		

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C.
April 14th, 1860. 189&34-1y

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.
Patented January 4th, 1859.
No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference given.

E. T. BARRY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.
June 20th, 1859.—344&43-1awly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & Co.—*Gentlemen:*—THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,
M. LONDON.

July 15.—46-tf

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the constitution of the individual taking it, and is used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Cholera, Obstructions, Female Weaknesses, and many Flatulence, Jaundice, Fever, Ordinary Family Medicine.* Also, be used successfully as an *HEADACHE.* (as thousands can testify) *in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.* All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES. Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different